

















## FROM THE LOG OF THE AIR AGE

## Fifty Years of Powered Flight

By GENERAL J.H. DOOLITTLE

THESE dreams and hopes of

countless centuries became

reality on December 17, 1903,

when at Kitty Hawk, North

Carolina, Wilbur and Orville

Wright made the first sustained

controlled flight in a powered

aircraft. Only two years before

in a state of pessimism brought

on by their inability to control

a glider, Wilbur had said, "No-

body will fly for 1,000 years."

Up to the time of Wilbur's

pessimistic remark, the brothers

had been trying to achieve, by

practicing the observation of aer-

odynamics made by some pioneers

in the field as Lilienthal and

Langley. It is true, that only

of these brilliant flashes that

characterized genius they had in

1903 solved the inherent problem

of lateral stability of the glider

by warping the wings. This was

a discovery that some authorities

have ranked with Newton's

observation of the falling apple,

though Orville Wright, it is

more nearly in its correct per-

spective when he said that it

was one of the brothers' few dis-

coveries made by accident, and

that it was not the revelation

of a basic principle.

"We saw," the brothers wrote

in "The Century Magazine" for

September, 1908, "that the cal-

culations upon which all flying

machines had been based were

unreliable, and all were simply

groping in the dark."

**Wright's New Designs**

Accepting the challenge, the

brothers retired to their bicycle

shop in Dayton and conceived

and built a wind tunnel. With

this machine they obtained the

first reliable quantitative data

on the behavior of airflows.

They used this information in

re-designing their glider, which,

for the first time, had full sur-

faces, and late in 1902 success-

fully performed according to

their calculations. After this

glider proved that the Wrights

had solved most of the prob-

lems of aerodynamics discovered

in their wind tunnel.

When it came to designing the

power-driven aeroplane, new

problems faced Orville and Wil-

bur Wright. No manufacturer

would build them an engine

with the 20 to 25 weight to horse-

power ratio they desired, so

they designed a four-cylinder,

in-line, liquid-cooled engine and

had it built by their assistant,

Charlie Taylor. It had a weight

to horsepower ratio of 34 to 1,

and could develop 12 horse-

power for short periods of time.

This engine, it is interesting to

remember, was built in six

weeks. Other experimenters had

spent years in trying to design

a suitable engine for an aero-

plane and the engine used in

the unsuccessful Langley aero-

plane had taken nearly seven

years to develop, and had been

interrupted at least one engine

manufacturer.

More difficult than the design

of the engine was the design

of the propeller. After studying

previous work on the subject

Wilbur Wright came to the con-

clusion that very little was

known about the behavior of

propellers in forward motion.

Again the brothers were faced

with the necessity of making

a fundamental investigation in

aerodynamics. The propeller they

designed, built entirely from

their calculations, turned 86%

of the power of the engine into

useful work, which meant that



The Wrights set off for the Kill Devil Hills on September 19.

After minor but time-consuming setbacks, a first successful test was

made by Wilbur (who had won the contest) on December 17, when the

over-sensitive elevator caused him to crash mildly. Repairs were made

and on the 17th Orville made the first flight (above) which lasted for 15 seconds.

The distance covered the historic flight was 48 metres, less than the wingspan of the B-29 Superfortress at night.

In the 11 seconds the flight lasted, the Flyer's engine revved up and

the Wrights were able to make a rough landing and were partly

wounded when the wind overcame them.

This historic aircraft was a bi-plane of 400 ft. span, with a 13 ft.

pilot's seat, and a 13 ft. span, with a 13 ft. span, with a 13 ft. span,

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

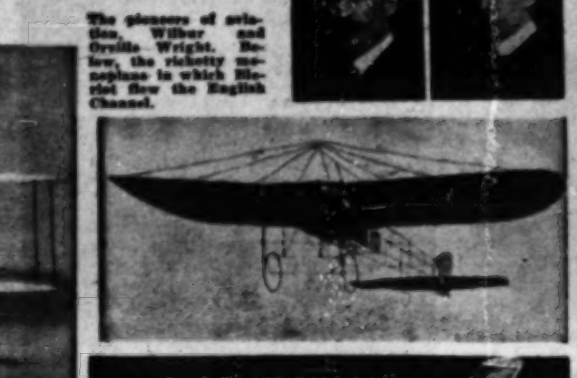
ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first



The Wrights set off for the Kill Devil Hills on September 19.

After minor but time-consuming setbacks, a first successful test was

made by Wilbur (who had won the contest) on December 17, when the

over-sensitive elevator caused him to crash mildly. Repairs were made

and on the 17th Orville made the first flight (above) which lasted for 15 seconds.

The distance covered the historic flight was 48 metres, less than the wingspan of the B-29 Superfortress at night.

In the 11 seconds the flight lasted, the Flyer's engine revved up and

the Wrights were able to make a rough landing and were partly

wounded when the wind overcame them.

This historic aircraft was a bi-plane of 400 ft. span, with a 13 ft.

pilot's seat, and a 13 ft. span, with a 13 ft. span, with a 13 ft. span,

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided to demonstrate to the public the very and

ruder controls by winging his torso in a movable cockpit: the first

and it was decided







## Improving Hearing and Speech

### Children Born Deaf May Respond to Treatment

By Dr. Ezra Kohn

JOHN Tracy, son of Spencer J. Tracy, the well known cinema actor, is 20, a Bachelor of Arts, drives his own car, goes to work every day — but he wears a hearing aid. John was born deaf. His mother opened a clinic in Los Angeles called the "John Tracy Clinic" where mothers of deaf children are given weekly lessons on how to treat their children, on how to teach them to speak and to hear. Mothers in other countries may take correspondence courses free of charge.

Every deaf child in Israel can and should reach the same degree of rehabilitation as John Tracy. The first fundamental is to consider causes of deafness. A child may be deaf or hard of hearing because of some of his forefathers were deaf, because his mother contracted one of a number of diseases while she was pregnant, or because the child suffered from an infectious ailment such as meningitis, typhoid, mumps, etc., either at birth or a year later; an ear disease such as otitis rarely causes real deafness. There are other causes, and at times no reason at all can be found.

Recent advances in audiology (science of hearing) have produced the audiometer, an electronic apparatus with which may test and evaluate the hearing of a person within a range of certain audio frequencies. Special audiometers are used to test objectively the hearing of a very small child of three (see picture), of two or even of one.

Statistics show that only four per cent of so-called deaf children are in fact totally deaf, while the remainder possess some percentage of hearing varying from 10 to 50 per cent of the normal person. This is called residual hearing.

There are three schools for deaf children in Israel: the Alliance Israélite school in Jerusalem in charge of about 20 children; a Municipal school in Tel Aviv for about 20 children; and a semi-private school in Haifa for some 40 pupils. In an audiological survey I made on every pupil in the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv schools, I found that 70 per cent of the children have residual hearing which could be developed, and that some 40 per cent might have been sent to normal schools had they been trained by modern methods. In fact the children at these institutions are severely retarded from normal children and taught lipreading, except in the Haifa school where some auditory training is given.

While we should give credit to the founders of these schools, such as the late Richard Hosen, we must question whether their teaching methods are up-to-date, since they do not attempt to develop the children's residual hearing.

A special session of the Ministry of Education under the guidance of Mrs. Barz is now about to open a boarding school for deaf children. The teachers there have been given a special course by an expert. But for children between the crucial ages of two and five years, there are as yet no facilities at all.

A child suspected of deafness should be examined:

1. by a child psychiatrist to assess whether he is really deaf and how much residual hearing he still possesses;

2. by a child audiologist to evaluate his intelligence with special tests, as such a child may in fact be mentally retarded, this being a danger for deafness; more often, however, the child is classified as mentally deficient. When the diagnosis is established, the child is directed to a teacher in a few minutes, the percentage of hearing on an audiogram.

**Mother's Role**  
Stress is now laid on the development of child hearing with the help of special amplifiers, as well as on lip reading. Group amplifiers may be used for a class, or portable hearing



A Tel Aviv child being tested for potential hearing capacity

aid for the individual. The education of deaf children must be undertaken with the help of the mother and of the day, the rest of the time being devoted to normal kindergarten games. This is the system most common in Scandinavia.

**Developing Reflexes**  
The world around him plays a great part in developing the reflexes of a normal child, under five. It is, therefore, particularly important that everything possible should be done to direct such reflexes into normal channels and not to allow the child to turn spontaneously to gestures. After the age of five or six he is expected to understand the child's senses to function normally, if until then he has been allowed to substitute

gesture for other means of making himself understood. The expert teacher may assist in directing the mother during the preschool age (between two and five years), but his true role begins when the child enters a special school. Method, patience and real devotion are needed. Children are grouped not only according to age but according to the percentage of their residual hearing. A 50 per cent deaf child is not taught in the same group as a totally deaf child. Children who have good residual hearing (50 per cent and up) should be taught in such a way that they will be ready to enter normal school between the ages of eight and 12. (In the United States 60 per cent of so-called deaf children go to ordinary schools.)

**Special Professions**  
These children who have a very low percentage of residual hearing or are totally deaf receive all their education at special schools and learn manual professions, such as carpentry, cobbling, dressmaking, etc. At the late International Conference on Deafness in London, held in June 1958 in Amsterdam and Copenhagen, 100 deaf children were tested. 50 per cent residual hearing were found, meaning (with the help of hearing aids) that they could do almost anything. Some of them were excellent musicians, some were good dancers, some were good artists. These results, which may be called astounding, show that deaf children are capable of doing anything, provided they are given the right kind of training and encouragement.

## Lighting in the Home

STORES are now crowded with all types of light fittings, many of them very attractive and inexpensive. (Prices vary from \$1.50 to \$10.)

Unfortunately, we do not regard good lighting as essential for the well-being of our family. Too many of us are content to leave electric light bulbs exposed and glowing, and very few of us plan the lighting of our homes with a thought to our family's needs.

Perhaps the recent Haifa Conference of electrical engineers and lighting experts will serve to make us more "illumination conscious".

There are three basic rules for installing or extending a lighting system:

1. Avoid sharp contrasts of light and shade in a room. (Reading a brilliantly illuminated page, for instance, with the rest of the room in gloom causes strain when the eye is lifted from the page, a result which outweighs the current saving in electric current.)

2. Avoid glare—that is, make certain that the source of light is either shaded or at such a level that the eye is not exposed to direct light.

3. Provide local lighting points

and fittings for reading and work: one central light fitting is not adequate for general purposes.

With these rules in mind it is possible to plan that children reading or writing by artificial light (which happens constantly now that the evenings draw in so early) should have that light thrown over a shoulder in such a way that there is no glare over the printed or written page. Explain to your child why it is bad for him to read lying on his back with his book held against the light.

**Reading Lamps**

It is well worth regarding a modest reading lamp on the bedside table that can be swung into the wall at the correct point as a priority item on the family's budget. Cramped living quarters for most families mean that children are often obliged to read on their bed-divans. In the large family houses of the past this custom was frowned upon. Now we would be better to accept the inevitable and make as satisfactory arrangements as possible.

Fluorescent light tubes behind window panes, or even better, for basic diffused lighting, giving the same effect as more expensive concealed lighting, and providing a background light against which other local lighting points can be planned. These lights are installed locally by a tradesman who is reasonably enough. They are comparatively little current.

Remember, too, that from the age of 20 the area of the pupil of the eye diminishes, so that the amount of light necessary becomes greater and greater. A child of 10 requires nearly twice as much illumination as does a youth of 18, and a man of 30 requires three times the amount.

Similarly, the colour of your environment will influence the demands on your lighting system. Darker colours absorb light, while lighter colours reflect it. But light colours and bright colours should not be confused; jacinths, scarlet and red are not light, and will absorb about 80 per cent of the light falling on it. On the other hand cream is not a "bright" colour, but it is light and will absorb only about 20 per cent of the light which falls upon it, a fact which is summer help makes for the unbearable glare of our Tel Aviv streets flanked by white-washed coloured houses.

A room with dark draperies or walls will need brighter lighting. A room of light tones will need less lighting in winter, but in our glaring summer months will require some special planning to obviate glare.

If you are sewing dark material — darned socks for instance — you require much more light than when reading; and you need three times as much light when you are reading newspaper than when reading a well-printed book with large type.

In America, firms now advertise lighting which can be changed with the variation in mood, providing subtle differences in the background of your home, in much the same way as lighting engineers use lighting in the theatre.

But first we must find a simple lighting system for our homes which will serve our family's health.

**Wine in Salads**  
The best salad dressing I know is made with olive oil, salt, pepper, chopped garlic and sour wine. These mixed well improve either leaves of lettuce or a mixed green salad.

**Avocado with Wine**  
One of the truly gourmet entrées is avocado with sour wine. Peel an avocado, slice it in half and then in long pieces; rub a bowl with a clove of garlic, make a puree of avocado above, pour gently over the avocado. This makes a nice first course instead of soup.

**Red Wine Soup**  
Bring to a boil two cups of Pommaro Wine (it must be a good wine) and one cup of water. Add three cloves, a flavour of cinnamon and sugar to taste. Boil ten minutes. Strain. Whip in the yolk of one egg stirring constantly. Drink hot or cold. This will serve two persons.

**Custard with Wine Sauce**  
With your favourite custard try a wine sauce. Mix one tablespoon of margarine in a saucepan. Stir in one tablespoon of flour, cook until the mixture bubbles. Add a cup of water, stir until smooth. Add one cup of white wine, one tablespoon of grated lemon peel, stir until the mixture thickens again. Re-

more from the fire and cook

## Some Marriage Problems Are Peculiar to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE basic premise of marriage guidance is that with adequate reflection, human beings are capable of adjustment and compromise, so that a discussion of common problems and purposes can help those about to marry to provide a secure foundation for the stability of their future relationship. Similarly, constructive thinking can repair strained marriages and even rehabilitate broken ones.

Causes of marital instability lie in financial worries, sexual and personality difficulties or differences in cultural or religious background. The expert marriage counsellor is not concerned to bestow praise or blame, but to help shoulder causes of tension and indicate the way of overcoming them. There are many problems confronting marriage here, which are unique to our country.

Dr. Roman Pratol, an authority on International Divorce Law and author of "The Relationship of Marriage in Israel and Hebrew Text on Difficulties in this sphere of human relations, is one of the pioneers of marriage guidance in Israel. The Marriage Guidance Council was set up in Tel Aviv in 1947 through the help of Dr. David Meiselman, a prominent American Jewish leader.

Since 1947 Dr. Pratol has lectured on our marriage problems at the Conference of the British Marriage Guidance Council and Relations in Chicago, of whose National Council of Family Standing Committee he is a member. His records afford a fascinating glimpse of the complex cultural changes at work in our country. He is a permanent member. His records afford a fascinating glimpse of the complex cultural changes at work in our country. He is a permanent member. His records afford a fascinating glimpse of the complex cultural changes at work in our country. He is a permanent member.

added attachments to the result of these marriages gives rise even now to all sorts of difficulties among families, and to deep psychological disturbances. Problems of more recent origin include the cultural revolution involved in their immigration to Israel. For women from orthodox, oriental and North African communities, many Yemita couples come for advice and help. Dr. Pratol's busy voluntary Marriage Guidance Centre, at the offices of a Hebrew women's weekly, finds difficulties are usually caused in part by a "losing face" in the eyes of a family who used to regard him as the fountainhead of wisdom and experience in the mother demanding emancipation and an acknowledgement of her importance from her conservative, Oriental husband. Similarly, a Moroccan girl who in Casablanca had accepted her mother-in-law's domination, here revolted and demanded recognition of her rights as mistress of the household.

**Housing Difficulties**  
Of course, economic and physical difficulties of homemaking in towns and temporary work villages with their inadequate housing facilities need not be stressed. But even an immigrant from a Western country who usually comes with better financial equipment may find that the strain of social and cultural change will affect the stability of his marriage.

The "new" economic difficulties, makes the path of marriage a thorny one in Israel.

Dr. Pratol states that there is a movement to extend the established Marriage Guidance Centre in Tel Aviv, and to develop a similar centre throughout the country. This work might well be combined with experimental community health centres, which also emphasize the importance of an integrated approach to the family in medical matters, but which have not as yet been stressed in the need of special guidance for young persons about to be married.

There are other factors where arrangements of convenience were arranged for the purpose of entering the country during the Mandate. The growth of cas-

## garden notes

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN DECEMBER

THE first winter crops, lettuce (heads), carrots (tops), spinach (tops) and radish (heads) have now been harvested and there is room for new planting and sowing in the vegetable garden.

Tomatoes (agrimoni), peppers (paprika) and eggplants (batatim) planted in the summer, are now ready for harvest. They should be removed. In the winter, tomatoes and peppers are grown by commercial vegetable growers in warm areas only.

On the other hand, eggplant and aubergine are annuals, a perennial in its native tropics. In the plains and in sandy soil particularly, its lower woody parts sometimes will survive the winter, and if in the late spring the upper dead twigs are pruned away, a new plant will sprout from the base of the old stems. A new plant is recommended for the amateur gardener to ensure him a crop earlier in the summer.

Carrots (petruska), parsnips (petruska), plant lettuce, endive (delsa), Swiss chard (swiss chard), and small bulbs (petruska), in the spring. You may also sow beets (selsk odon), winter spinach (spinacia oleracea), leeks (leek), and turnips (turnip) and plant celery (celery) and plant celery (celery) and plant celery (celery).

Early shooting into seeds (celery) is the main failure in growing vegetables in the winter and we often see the amateur's garden full of such unwanted flowers, instead of the desired vegetable. As far as we know, early running to seed is a result of sowing winter vegetables, such as spinach or kohlrabi, too late in the season when the weather is too warm. Sometimes this also happens when winter temperatures change from one extreme to the other too frequently, particularly in the hills. This phenomenon is also common when sowing seedlings of lettuce, kohlrabi, etc. which are checked in growth because they have been too long in the seedbed before transplanting.

With lettuce and endive especially, growth must be quick and unimpeded, otherwise the plants will become bitter. Sturdy young seedlings of lettuce, celery, beet, Swiss chard, cabbage and kohlrabi, that were sown in the autumn, should now be planted. E. FREUCHTWANGER

## A Festive Shabbat

"PERHAPS Elias or one of her correspondents could offer something revolutionary to make our Shabbat a day of rest?" I received this request at the end of a letter from Genia W. of Tel Aviv, a letter which described her average Shabbat and which was so much like my own that I felt she'd been looking through my windows. I pass this on to other mothers of small children who may have helpful suggestions.

The one thing I always do on Shabbat is to insist on a decorative family table for lunch. This gives us a festive feeling. Though in turn it does make for more work afterwards.

However, on Shabbat, out comes all the silver and silver-plated. Some of my friends tell me they have packed theirs away for good and all. If you have done the same and now face a heap of badly neglected utensils which you would like to restore to use, I have a method of cleaning for them (if they are made only of metal which will not be harmed by being boiled) which accomplishes miracles in a few minutes.

Here it is: Wash the utensils with warm soapy water. Take an old worn aluminum saucepan or pail, and half fill it with hot water. Place this on the stove and when the water reaches boiling point add soap in the proportion of about two ounces to a gallon. Then immerse the articles to be cleaned, keeping the liquid boiling gently. After a minute or two

remove the silver, rinse, and wash in warm soapy water. The most tarnished egg spoons respond to this method and emerge gleaming.

Some people may fear that this treatment will injure silver or silver-plated, but actually it is one of the safest ways of treating them. The action of the hot soda solution on the aluminum sets free hydrogen in the form of bubbles, which react with the tarnish and remove it in a perfectly harmless way. Once the tarnish has been removed, any good silver cleaner may be used.

To remove discoloration from the inside of a metal teapot due to deposits of tannin, treat either with soda or hot water, or with water to which a little borax has been added. Allow to stand for a short time before cleaning the interior with a brush or soft cloth. Finally rinse well and soda should be kept locked, or on a high shelf, well out of reach of the children.

**HANS GUTH**  
School of Ballroom Dancing  
20 Rehov Yehuda, Tel Aviv  
Groups — Private Lessons

**Paintless and Radical REMOVAL OF HAIR**  
from face and legs without electrolysis or wax, brand-new method  
**Clair**  
20 Rehov Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

**A. Kohn & Lubarsky**  
28 Rehov Yehuda, Haifa.  
Tel. 4448  
BUY and SELL  
Paintings, antiques, furniture, carpets, glass, silver, jewelry and bed linen, etc.

**Kal-li**  
POPULAR WASHING MACHINE  
Easy to use  
Easy to wash  
Easy to maintain  
BETH OR  
42 REH YEHU HAIFA TEL 6489

**Salon Sauter**  
Fashions for the young and those young in heart  
24 Rehov Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

## SOLUTION OF HANUKKA PROBLEM

By JERUSALEMITE

South follows up with a third trump, discarding a club from dummy.

East, who had given a spade to the second round of trumps, must now shed a diamond; should he discard a club, West will later be thrown in with a club. South thereupon twice enters dummy with a diamond, ruffing two more clubs on the way back. After the tenth trick only spades are left:

South has 9 straight winners and needs to establish one more trick. At first he might be attracted by dummy's long club; but dummy is short of an entry to set it up and to collect it.

As a second choice declarer might try to throw West into the lead with a club, thereby forcing a leading in spades; but West will disappoint by unblocking clubs and shifting the winner in this suit over to his partner.

Clearly then South's only chance is to manipulate spades in such a way as to set up a trick in this suit. The solution is:

South ruffs the opening lead and plays a low trump winning in dummy. A second club is ruffed, and the next trump forces West to win. The diamond ruff is taken with the king, and

South follows up with a third trump, discarding a club from dummy.

East, who had given a spade to the second round of trumps, must now shed a diamond; should he discard a club, West will later be thrown in with a club. South thereupon twice enters dummy with a diamond, ruffing two more clubs on the way back. After the tenth trick only spades are left:

South has 9 straight winners and needs to establish one more trick. At first he might be attracted by dummy's long club; but dummy is short of an entry to set it up and to collect it.

As a second choice declarer might try to throw West into the lead with a club, thereby forcing a leading in spades; but West will disappoint by unblocking clubs and shifting the winner in this suit over to his partner.

Clearly then South's only chance is to manipulate spades in such a way as to set up a trick in this suit. The solution is:

South ruffs the opening lead and plays a low trump winning in dummy. A second club is ruffed, and the next trump forces West to win. The diamond ruff is taken with the king, and

South follows up with a third trump, discarding a club from dummy.

East, who had given a spade to the second round of trumps, must now shed a diamond; should he discard a club, West will later be thrown in with a club. South thereupon twice enters dummy with a diamond, ruffing two more clubs on the way back. After the tenth trick only spades are left:

South has 9 straight winners and needs to establish one more trick. At first he might be attracted by dummy's long club; but dummy is short of an entry to set it up and to collect it.

As a second choice declarer might try to throw West into the lead with a club, thereby forcing a leading in spades; but West will disappoint by unblocking clubs and shifting the winner in this suit over to his partner.

Clearly then South's only chance is to manipulate spades in such a way as to set up a trick in this suit. The solution is:

South ruffs the opening lead and plays a low trump winning in dummy. A second club is ruffed, and the next trump forces West to win. The diamond ruff is taken with the king, and

South follows up with a third trump, discarding a club from dummy.

East, who had given a spade to the second round of trumps, must now shed a diamond; should he discard a club, West will later be thrown in with a club. South thereupon twice enters dummy with a diamond, ruffing two more clubs on the way back. After the tenth trick only spades are left:

South has 9 straight winners and needs to establish one more trick. At first he might be attracted by dummy's long club; but dummy is short of an entry to set it up and to collect it.

As a second choice declarer might try to throw West into the lead with a club, thereby forcing a leading in spades; but West will disappoint by unblocking clubs and shifting the winner in this suit over to his partner.

Clearly then South's only chance is to manipulate spades in such a way as to set up a trick in this suit. The solution is:

South ruffs the opening lead and plays a low trump winning in dummy. A second club is ruffed, and the next trump forces West to win. The diamond ruff is taken with the king, and

## POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS—4. Firewood; 5. A schoolboy; 6. A weapon; 7. Prepared for; 8. A letter; 9. A letter; 10. A letter; 11. A letter; 12. A letter; 13. A letter; 14. A letter; 15. A letter; 16. A letter; 17. A letter; 18. A letter; 19. A letter; 20. A letter; 21. A letter; 22. A letter; 23. A letter; 24. A letter; 25. A letter; 26. A letter; 27. A letter; 28. A letter; 29. A letter; 30. A letter; 31. A letter; 32. A letter; 33. A letter; 34. A letter; 35. A letter; 36. A letter; 37. A letter; 38. A letter; 39. A letter; 40. A letter; 41. A letter; 42. A letter; 43. A letter; 44. A letter; 45. A letter; 46. A letter; 47. A letter; 48. A letter; 49. A letter; 50. A letter; 51. A letter; 52. A letter; 53. A letter; 54. A letter; 55. A letter; 56. A letter; 57. A letter; 58. A letter; 59. A letter; 60. A letter; 61. A letter; 62. A letter; 63. A letter; 64. A letter; 65. A letter; 66. A letter; 67. A letter; 68. A letter; 69. A letter; 70. A letter; 71. A letter; 72. A letter; 73. A letter; 74. A letter; 75. A letter; 76. A letter; 77. A letter; 78. A letter; 79. A letter; 80. A letter; 81. A letter; 82. A letter; 83. A letter; 84. A letter; 85. A letter; 86. A letter; 87. A letter; 88. A letter; 89. A letter; 90. A letter; 91. A letter; 92. A letter; 93. A letter; 94. A letter; 95. A letter; 96. A letter; 97. A letter; 98. A letter; 99. A letter; 100. A letter; 101. A letter; 102. A letter; 103. A letter; 104. A letter; 105. A letter; 106. A letter; 107. A letter; 108. A letter; 109. A letter; 110. A letter; 111. A letter; 112. A letter; 113. A letter; 114. A letter; 115. A letter; 116. A letter; 117. A letter; 118. A letter; 119. A letter; 120. A letter; 121. A letter; 122. A letter; 123. A letter; 124. A letter; 125. A letter; 126. A letter; 127. A letter; 128. A letter; 129. A letter; 130. A letter; 131. A letter; 132. A letter; 133. A letter; 134. A letter; 135. A letter; 136. A letter; 137. A letter; 138. A letter; 139. A letter; 140. A letter; 141. A letter; 142. A letter; 143. A letter; 144. A letter; 145. A letter; 146. A letter; 147. A letter; 148. A letter; 149. A letter; 150. A letter; 151. A letter; 152. A letter; 153. A letter; 154. A letter; 155. A letter; 156. A letter; 157. A letter; 158. A letter; 159. A letter; 160. A letter; 161. A letter; 162. A letter; 163. A letter; 164. A letter; 165. A letter; 166. A letter; 167. A letter; 168. A letter; 169. A letter; 170. A letter; 171. A letter; 172. A letter; 173. A letter; 174. A letter; 175. A letter; 176. A letter; 177. A letter; 178. A letter; 179. A letter; 180. A letter; 181. A letter; 182. A letter; 183. A letter; 184. A letter; 185. A letter; 186. A letter; 187. A letter; 188. A letter; 189. A letter; 190. A letter; 191. A letter; 192. A letter; 193. A letter; 194. A letter; 195. A letter; 196. A letter; 197. A letter; 198. A letter; 199. A letter; 200. A letter; 201. A letter; 202. A letter; 203. A letter; 204. A letter; 205. A letter; 206. A letter; 207. A letter; 208. A letter; 209. A letter; 210. A letter; 211. A letter; 212. A letter; 213. A letter; 214. A letter; 215. A letter; 216. A letter; 217. A letter; 218. A letter; 219. A letter; 220. A letter; 221. A letter; 222. A letter; 223. A letter; 224. A letter; 225. A letter; 226. A letter; 227. A letter; 228. A letter; 229. A letter; 230. A letter; 231. A letter; 232. A letter; 233. A letter; 234. A letter; 235. A letter; 236. A letter; 237. A letter; 238. A letter; 239. A letter; 240. A letter; 241. A letter; 242. A letter; 243. A letter; 244. A letter; 245. A letter; 246. A letter; 247. A letter; 248. A letter; 249. A letter; 250. A letter; 251. A letter; 252. A letter; 253. A letter; 254. A letter; 255. A letter; 256. A letter; 257. A letter; 258. A letter; 259. A letter; 260. A letter; 261. A letter; 262. A letter; 263. A letter; 264. A letter; 265. A letter; 266. A letter; 267. A letter; 268. A letter; 269. A letter; 270. A letter; 271. A letter; 272. A letter; 273. A letter; 274. A letter; 275. A letter; 276. A letter; 277. A letter; 278. A letter; 279. A letter; 280. A letter; 281. A letter; 282. A letter; 283. A letter; 284. A letter; 285. A letter; 286. A letter; 287. A letter; 288. A letter; 289. A letter; 290. A letter; 291. A letter; 292. A letter; 293. A letter; 294. A letter; 295. A letter; 296. A letter; 297. A letter; 298. A letter; 299. A letter; 300. A letter; 301. A letter; 302. A letter; 303. A letter; 304. A letter; 305. A letter; 306. A letter; 307. A letter; 308. A letter; 309. A letter; 310. A letter; 311. A letter; 312. A letter; 313. A letter; 314. A letter; 315. A letter; 316. A letter; 317. A letter; 318. A letter; 319. A letter; 320. A letter; 321. A letter; 322. A letter; 323. A letter; 324. A letter; 325. A letter; 326. A letter; 327. A letter; 328. A letter; 329. A letter; 330. A letter; 331. A letter; 332. A letter; 333. A letter; 334. A letter; 335. A letter; 336. A letter; 337. A letter; 338. A letter; 339. A letter; 340. A letter; 341. A letter; 342. A letter; 343. A letter; 344. A letter; 345. A letter; 346. A letter; 347. A letter; 348. A letter; 349. A letter; 350. A letter; 351. A letter; 352. A letter; 353. A letter; 354. A letter; 355. A letter; 356. A letter; 357. A letter; 358. A letter; 359. A letter; 360. A letter; 361. A letter; 362. A letter; 363. A letter; 364. A letter; 365. A letter; 366. A letter; 367. A letter; 368. A letter; 369. A letter; 370. A letter; 371. A letter; 372. A letter; 373. A letter; 374. A letter; 375. A letter; 376. A letter; 377. A letter; 378. A letter; 379. A letter; 380. A letter; 381. A letter; 382. A letter; 383. A letter; 384. A letter; 385. A letter; 386. A letter; 387. A letter; 388. A letter; 389. A letter; 390. A letter; 391. A letter; 392. A letter; 393. A letter; 394. A letter; 395. A letter; 396. A letter; 397. A letter; 398. A letter; 399. A letter; 400. A letter; 401. A letter; 402. A letter; 403. A letter; 404. A letter; 405. A letter; 406. A letter; 407. A letter; 408. A letter; 409. A letter; 410. A letter; 411. A letter; 412. A letter; 413. A letter; 414. A letter; 415. A letter; 416. A letter; 417. A letter; 418. A letter; 419. A letter; 420. A letter; 421. A letter; 422. A letter; 423. A letter; 424. A letter; 425. A letter;



